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**1955 PRICE LIST OF
FLOWERING TROPICAL TREES
and Horticultural Books**

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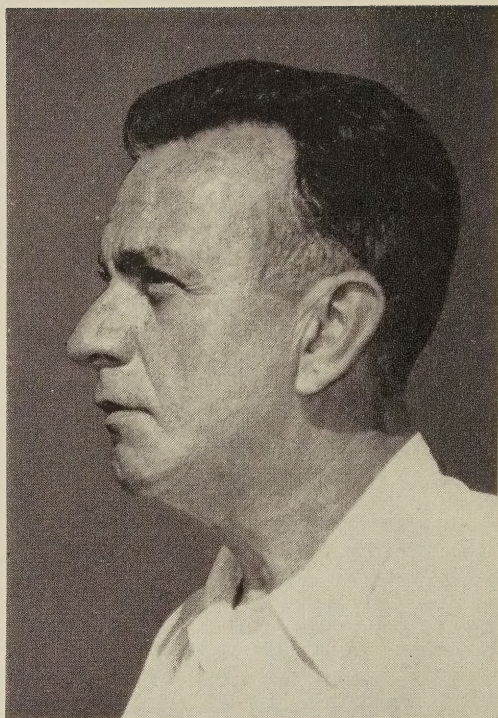
BRILLIANT RED CUP FLOWERS OF BOMBAX MALABARICUM

EDWIN A. MENNINGER
"The Flowering Tree Man"
STUART, FLORIDA

WE HAVE A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY —

The beautification of the homes and highways of Florida has to be done by the people who live here. It requires a special effort to learn about and to grow the extra beautiful things that are available from the world tropics. This job of getting acquainted with newcomer trees is ours—yours and mine. Let's stop being provincial. Let us lift our eyes to new horizons, awaken to the fact that literally thousands of new and beautiful trees are available to us, but nobody is going to bring any of them over and plant them in your yard or your town. The responsibility is on your shoulders.

This price list is dedicated TO HOME OWNERS WHO WANT TO PLANT BEAUTIFUL FLOWERING TREES. In the year 1954 I introduced to Florida more than 100 new showy-flowered trees from warm regions all over the world and these are briefly described in every-day language in the pages which follow. (Alphabetically arranged by scientific names). In addition, I have devoted the necessary time and energy to propagating more trees of about 800 different kinds described in my previous catalogs and price lists. Today I have ten thousand showy-flowered trees in my backyard available for the beautification of gardens, parks, highways, etc. in warm areas. Earnest seekers for the unusual and the beautiful will find in my lists an escape from the commonplace.



EDWIN A. MENNINGER

This booklet combines my 1955 presentation of:

(1) Descriptions of more than 100 new trees and shrubs not offered in my previous lists. Many plants available this year have never been introduced heretofore by anybody and these descriptions are alphabetically arranged by scientific names.

(2) Price list of plants on hand and the sizes in which available. Before each listing appears a page number (35) which refers to a description of the tree in my 1953 catalog; or a combination of letter & number (S7) which refers to a description of the tree in last year's (1954) price list; or a star ★ which means the tree is new and is described in this year's list.

(3) List of horticultural books that I carry in stock at publisher's prices for the benefit of growers in warm climates. A star ★ in that list again indicates something new this year.

You are welcome to visit my garden in Stuart anytime, but you will find me there only on Saturdays (all day) and Sunday afternoons from October to May inclusive. During the rest of the week I am trying very hard to make a living in the newspaper and printing business, so please don't expect me to drop everything and talk to you about trees (much as I would like to!) Trees are my hobby, not my business. The months June-September I spend in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Shipment of trees can be made collect by railway express or truck, as you may specify. Or you may come and get the trees you want. There is a crating charge of \$1 on all shipments amounting to less than \$5.

This price list is of little value without my 1947 and 1953 catalogs which give detailed descriptions of hundreds of trees priced herein, and more than a hundred of them are illustrated in the 1953 catalog. These catalogs sell for \$1 each and if you do not already possess them, you are missing something good.

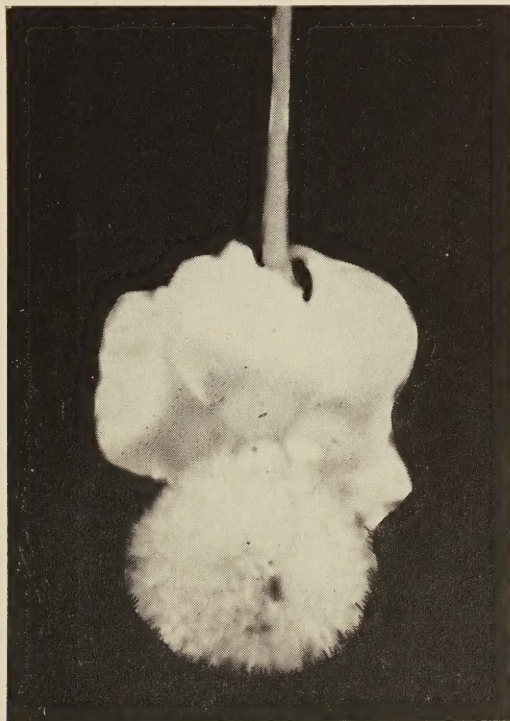
Descriptions of Additional FLOWERING TROPICAL TREES Now Available for Your Garden

EGYPT WATTLE (*Acacia seyal*). Small slender evergreen tree armed with white 2-inch spines and bearing copious clusters of very fragrant yellow ball flowers. It is one of the chief gum-yielding *Acacia* of the Nile region.

ABYSSINIAN WATTLE (*Acacia abyssinica*). This rapid growing, tall, well-shaped evergreen shade tree is now widely planted along the Mexican border in New Mexico and Arizona as a street and door-yard tree. Its profuse yellow ball flowers in spring add to its attractiveness.

BRAZIL ACACIA (*A. visco*). Seeds of this species came from Rio de Janeiro but I have no description of it.

SAPODILLA (*Achras zapota*). This scarcely belongs in a list of flowering trees, but its beautiful shape, evergreen foliage and wind-resistance recommend it for planting as a street or yard tree, even if you do not care for the spicy fruits.



ADANSONIA DIGITATA

BAOBAB (*Adansonia digitata*). One of the world's most remarkable trees. It is native to the drier parts of Central Africa but is sparingly grown in the tropics all over the world. It is famous for three things: (1) its great age, for specimens are known that are believed to rank with the Sequoias and some of the other oldest living things; (2) its great girth, for in its native Africa the trunk is sometimes 30 feet in diameter, the center becoming hollow so that the tree is like a house, big enough to live in; (3) the usefulness of its many parts. According to Sturtevant's "Notes on Edible Plants," the baobab in Africa is the most valuable of vegetables. Its leaves are used for leaven, its bark for cordage and thread. In Senegal the negroes use the pounded bark and the leaves as we do pepper and salt. Hooker says the leaves are eaten with other food and are considered cooling and useful in restraining excessive perspiration. The fruit is much used by the natives of Sierra Leone. It contains a farinaceous pulp full of seeds, which tastes like gingerbread and has a pleasant acid flavor. Monteiro says the leaves are good to eat boiled as a vegetable and the seeds are, in Angola, pounded and made into meal for food in times of scarcity. The tree bears 6-inch white flowers of which Colthurst writes: "The massive flowers appearing in June and July are pendulous, the buds hanging like pears from long stalks; the sepaline covering resembles pale-green plush, and the snowy petals, each 4 inches long, are like ivory; from their centre rises a thick white column, whose summit is crowned with many circles of golden filaments and a long curved style. The flower opens at midnight, and the vision of beauty it offers then repays the time spent in watching its expansion." In Florida the tree is pot-bellied but has not shown any tendency to develop an exceptionally big trunk, and there are several fine speci-

mens in and near Miami. Chinese Wilson found old trees when bare of leaves, fascinatingly ugly, like "a gigantic crow's nest." He wrote: "It is the bulky trunk that is so imposing, being often 100 feet in girth and clothed with a smooth bark. Thick as is the trunk a bullet from a rifle of high velocity will pass right through it for its tissues are soft and pulpy. The foliage is handsome and so, too, are the large white saucer-shaped flowers. The fruit is extraordinary, being as large as an ostrich's egg, pointed at both ends, and clothed with short yellowish brown hairs and hangs from a long stalk. Inside the fruit is a white powder which tastes like cream-of-tartar. On an island immediately above the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi River, the missionary explorer, David Livingstone, carved his name on a Baobab tree when he discovered this eighth wonder of the world."

*INDIAN ALANGIUM (*A. salvifolium* Syn. *A. lamarcki*). This straggling shrub or small bushy tree allied to our beloved Dogwood, is sometimes thorny and its leaves vary greatly in shape. Ida Colthurst writes: "Whether in flower, fruit or foliage, it is strikingly beautiful. When bare in February, slowly the tree wraps itself in a fluffy mantle of white; these are the filamentous fragrant flowers, most charming to the eye and still more worthy of appreciation if they are minutely examined; it will then be discovered that the silky petals are 5 to 10, about one inch long, with those facing the morning sun faintly tinged with pink." Benthall says: "The plant is never quite leafless, but when the flowers appear the branches are almost bare of leaves, and then for a short period have considerable beauty."

CHINESE ALANGIUM (*A. chinense*). There are 22 species of *Alangium* scattered through the eastern tropics. I have no description of this one. Dr. Fairchild brought one from the Philippines (*A. longiflorum*) with 2½-inch fragrant white tubular flowers.

ALBERTA (*A. magna*). Small ornamental tree from Natal, with thick opposite, dark green leaves and reddish young branches. The 1-inch reddish-purple flow-

ers are in erect clusters in January-February (in Natal). This tree belongs to the Ixora family.

AMORPHA (*A. sp.*) This genus comprises 15 species of trees and shrubs in the pea family with butterfly-like blossoms. The seed came from Uruguay but I have no description.

GUIANA ARDISIA (*A. acuminata*). Another attractive evergreen shrub for our gardens, 2 to 7 feet high, with glossy green 5-inch foliage and clusters of small white flowers.

STRONGBACK (*Bourreria ovata*). Here is a Florida native tree in the Cordia family that grows to 25 feet or more, is extremely storm resistant, and blooms handsomely with clusters of fragrant small white flowers.



BERRIA

*MOUNTAIN ROSE (*Brownea coccinea*). One of the 12 kinds of *Brownea* trees famed for their beautiful flowers, this small evergreen from Trinidad and Venezuela rises rarely to 40 feet. It bears conspicuous bright scarlet flowers in dense, rosette-like clusters on the woody branches and on the trunk, often quite close to the ground. Individual

blossoms are about 3 inches long, the stamens slightly protruding, the heads surrounded by many, colored overlapping bracts. The tree grows best on shady, well-drained slopes.

BALFOURODENDRON (*B. riedelianum*). Beautifully shaped, very dense small evergreen tree from Brazil. Described and pictured in Hoehne: "Arborizacao Urbana," the tree belongs to the citrus family; no mention is made of flowers but the tree's suitability for avenue planting is emphasized.

BIGNONIA (*B. magnifica*). South American sprawling evergreen vine with quantities of tubular purple flowers, similar to those of the garlic vine (*Cydista* sp.) but darker, prettier and fadeless. I am doubtful of the identity of this vine; at least it is unlike the *B. magnifica* grown in California.

***BRAZIL BOMBAX** (*B. cyathophorum*). Although *B. malabaricum* is best known in Florida, it is only one of 60 species scattered through the tropics. This one from South America is a much smaller, ornamental tree to 20 feet, bearing showy red flowers about 7 inches long. A kapok-like fibre is obtained from the seed pods. I am offering two other unidentified *Bombax* trees, on which no descriptive matter is available.

FRANCISCEA (*Brunfelsia latifolia*). This somewhat slow-growing, deciduous, Tropical American shrub to 3 feet with gray-white leaves, putting out its masses of very fragrant blue (or lavender with white eye) flowers along with new foliage in winter or early spring. As the flowers age they turn white. The corollas are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, the tube as long. Herbert suggests a sunny position to achieve the most brilliant display of bloom.

MUPONDO (*Bauhinia petersiana*). Dutton says that in northern Rhodesia this is "a shrub or small tree with large, delicate white flowers from November to April. Should be cultivated. Up to 15 feet but generally 8-10 feet. Drought and ant resistant."

***AUSTRALIAN EBONY** (*Bauhinia carroni*). Obviously Australian because of the tiny double leaves (to conserve

moisture), this is a bushy tree to 30 feet bearing white, open flowers, edged with purple, growing in clusters. Harris suggests medium to heavy soil.

Album Floristico



CAESALPINIA PELTOPHOROIDES

***FALSE BRAZILWOOD** (*Caesalpinia peltophoroides*). Hoehne says: "This is an especially good tree for street planting; the new growth is a vivid reddish color, and the yellow flowers, in short racemes, stand erect at the ends of the graceful branches." Album Floristico says: "The tree has many branches; its clustered inflorescences of golden yellow colour completely cover the crown. It is greatly valued for decorative purposes. It grows well from sea level to the 1,000 m. Well suited to planting along avenues. Flowers in October and November (in Rio)."

***LEOPARD TREE** (*Caesalpinia ferrea*). Herbert describes this Brazil native: "Erect tree to 50 feet with smooth white mottled bark, a dense crown of dark green, finely-divided foliage, and numerous sprays of yellow flowers. A splendid avenue tree." Album Floristico says: "Tree of fine foliage, crown not dense—a quality which recommends it for arboriculture in places which must not be heavily shaded. Useful for plant-

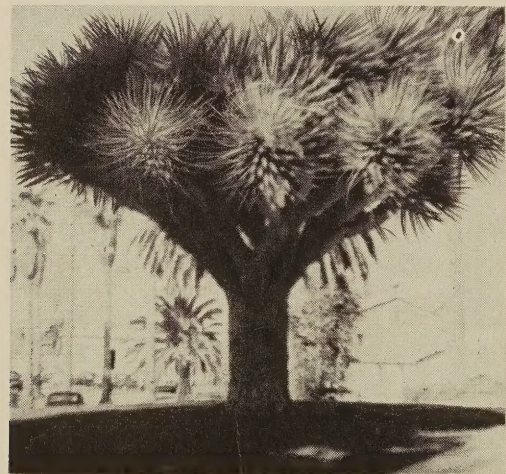
ing in parks, and along streets. The inflorescence comes out abundantly over the extremity of the branches of this very beautiful tree, presenting brilliant yellow flowers. Flowers in January-February (in Rio)."

*BABY REDHEAD CALLIANDRA (*C. emarginata*). Very floriferous evergreen shrub from Honduras bearing quantities of golfball-size brilliant red pompons. Grown from seed I got in Central America.

*COSTA RICAN CALLIANDRA (*C. confusa*). Very showy shrub when covered with its bright red, small size pompons. Superficially I see no difference between this and *C. emarginata*, except perhaps the latter has larger leaves.

POWDERPUFF HYBRIDS (*Calliandra* sp.). Although *C. haematocephala* normally has bright crimson flower heads, the size of half an orange (Florida type), many natural hybrids have developed. Perhaps most striking is one I call red-and-white, the top half of the stamens cerise-pink, the bottom half white. It blooms profusely, does not seed much. Another striking cross developed at McKee Jungle Garden, Vero Beach, which I call McKee's pink. The brushes are smaller, and a purple pink.

*WHITE BOTTLEBRUSH (*Callistemon salignus*). This 15-foot evergreen bushy Queensland tree offers a fine display of cream-colored flowers in late spring. The very lovely pink tips of the



DRACAENA DRACO

new leaves linger for some time after the flowers disappear, says Harris. It likes moist areas near the coast.

MOUNTAIN SHOWER (*Cassia montana*). A handsome shrub with yellow flowers, native of Deccan, India, growing on dry stony hillsides to 3000 feet.

RHODESIAN SHOWER (*Cassia acutifolia*). These trees were grown from seed received from Rhodesia but I have no description of the species.

BRAZIL SHOWER (*Cassia angulata*). These trees were grown from seed received from Brazil, but available reference books fail to mention it. The leaves and seed pods are similar to those of *C. alata*, though it is a more vigorous plant.

CAPSULE SHOWER (*Cassia capsularis*). This is NOT identical with *C. bicapsularis*, although the USDA at Beltsville, Md., has thrown them together. This is tree-like, with leaves much like those of *C. fistula* and very unlike those of *C. bicapsularis*, which is a weedy vine.

CASSIA SP. 2033. Incorrectly identified, this fast-growing Venezuela tree is possibly an *Enterolobium*, *Inga* or *Acacia*. It has white ball flowers.

*BRAZIL YELLOW SHOWER (*C. ferruginea*). An exceptionally fine member of the genus, this medium-sized tree from Brazil is much used in Rio de Janeiro for ornamental purposes in parks and gardens. Its golden yellow flowers in hanging clusters much resemble those of the better known Goldenshower (*Cassia fistula*) except that these have a delicious fragrance, more pronounced than in any other *Cassia*. In Rio the flowers appear from October to December.

*NOVEMBER SHOWER (*Cassia multijuga*). Just as pretty and showy as the famed "golden shower" but blooming four months later, this South American quick-growing, small tree to 25 feet is profusely covered with pendulous masses of 2-inch yellow flowers through the month of November. As it is somewhat untidy in appearance through December as it changes its dark green leaves, it is not recommended for planting in conspicuous places, but on the edge of evergreen trees or at the back of the yard it is very use-

ful and ornamental. It should be pruned back hard after flowering, as the long limbs are brittle.



CASSIA SIEBERIANA

*SIEBER'S SHOWER (*Cassia sieberiana*). This highly ornamental small tree to 35 feet from Tropical Africa, bears abundant dense hanging racemes of pale yellow flowers, each 2 inches across, often the more conspicuous because the tree is nearly leafless when flowering in March and April. "Deserves to be more widely cultivated," wrote Eggeling. "The large yellow flowers are very beautiful and the tree is of great decorative value," wrote Irvine. Dr. Fairchild found this tree 30 years ago in the mountains of French Guinea in Africa. In "Exploring for Plants" he wrote: "Here and there on the hillsides appeared low bushy trees, leafless but adorned with hanging clusters of yellow flowers like those which weigh down the branches of the golden shower tree in Florida or the laburnum in England. The foliage is dark green." The soil where Dr. Fairchild found the tree was bone dry, laterite soil, "so hard and so sharp it seemed as though it must tear our shoes to pieces." Distinguishing features of the tree are leaves often purplish when young, leaflets whose edges curl un-

der, and a 2-foot twisted seed pod that does not open.

*KENYA SHOWERS (*C. abbreviata* and *C. singueana*). These two newcomers are small yellow-flowered trees. *C. abbreviata* from the coast bears golden blossoms that smell strongly of sweet peas; the cylindrical seed pods are 2 feet long. Jex-Blake says *C. singueana* is "less common and more beautiful" (than *C. multi-juga*) with large pale yellow flowers. It is native of dry savanna areas. Eggeling illustrates it in color and says *C. singueana* is a synonym for *C. goratensis* which blooms beautifully in my yard in Stuart from January to March but never sets seed.

URUGUAY FIDDLEWOOD (*Citharexylum montevidense*). All the fiddlewood trees are attractive small ornamental trees with small white flowers. This one should be hardy throughout Florida.

FISH POISONER (*Cleistanthus colinus*). Small deciduous Indian tree of the Euphorbia family with inconspicuous flowers. Brandis says the outer crust of the seed capsule is poisonous and is used to kill fish.

MOZAMBIQUE COFFEE (*Coffea racemosa*). This bushy little tree from 4 to 10 feet, has a conical habit and leaves about 3 inches long. The Department of Agriculture, Inhambane, wrote me: "Very ornamental. Covered once a year with fragrant white flowers. Good for gardens, borders and hedges. Flowers fast in deep sandy soils."



CASSIA NODOSA

*UGANDA CORDIA (*C. abyssinica*). Eggeling: "Indigenous Trees of Uganda" says this shrub or tree to 30 feet has "very decorative" flowers, white, massed in compact panicles, appearing as if made of tissue paper. C. E. Duff's calendar for March in Northern Rhodesia calls this "a tree on anthills near Ndola, with great masses of white flowers which show up at long distances."

CIGARBOX CEDARS (*Cedrela* sp.). These South American trees—there are a hundred species—are known chiefly for their fragrant, easily worked wood. Despite the common name, they are not related to the cedars, but belong to the mahogany family. The flowers are inconspicuous but the trees make good shade.

*TONKA BEAN (*Coumarouna odorata*). "This attractive tree," wrote Dr. Ducke of Brazil, "in primary forest reaches 100 feet but in cultivation is medium-sized. It blooms in the middle of the dry season (Sept.-Oct. in Manaus), rosy-violet flowers in copious bunches at the ends of the branches, very fragrant." This tree produces the coumarin of commerce, a

crystalline substance with the fragrance of vanilla, used to flavor tobacco, confectionery and cosmetics.

CROTON (*C. megalobotrys*). I cannot find reference to this species in the literature but Jex-Blake says *C. megalocarpus* is a "very picturesque" shade tree to 60 feet. I have raised plants of another African species, *C. macrostachys*, but this proves to be a weedy tree, not attractive in flower and not recommended. These trees belong to the poinsettia family, and should not be confused with garden crotons (*Codiaeum* sp.)

*SACRED BARNA (*Crataeva adan-soni*). "Very handsome when profuse in bloom," wrote Blatter & Millard of this spreading, glossy-leaved, deciduous small tree of 15-30 feet. The delicate graceful flowers, 2-3 inches wide with 4 white petals turning yellow as they age, are in clusters at the branch tips. From the center of each blossom and contrasting "very beautifully" arise 20 to 24 purple 2-inch stamens. Benthall says in India the flowering is capricious and the tree is "seldom seen at its best." Blossoming is usually in February-March, with the new leaves, but may be anywhere from December to May in rare instances. In Malaya this tree is evergreen, "very showy," says Corner. The same tree occurs in West Tropical Africa where the flowers come before the leaves. They have a garlic odor. The tree thrives beside streams or in dry areas but needs full sun. The hard-shelled, 2-inch, many-seeded fruit is edible.

GUATEMALA CYMBOPETALUM (*C. penduliflorum*). From the wet forests of Central America this *Annona* relative, a pyramidal or spreading evergreen tree 30-100 feet high, has been brought into cultivation for the flowers. These curious large pendent yellow-green, pineapple-like blossoms are very fragrant. The very thick and fleshy petals are dried and used widely to flavor beverages, and are a favorite Mexican flavoring for chocolate.

BLACKWOOD (*Dalbergia latifolia*). This large deciduous Indian tree in good soil, small in poor soil, should be highly storm resistant. The wood is extremely



TREE IXORA

hard, the heartwood dark purple with black streaks. The clusters of white flowers are inconspicuous.

*KEDAH SIMPOH (*Dillenia ovata*). This bushy Malayan tree, often straggling or laxly branched, bears solitary, brilliant yellow flowers 6 to 8 inches across. "Very showy," wrote Ridley, and he added: "It is a beautiful plant." "Magnificent flowers," wrote Corner. The tree flowers after the new leaves have appeared. The rounded dull yellow fruits are 2½" wide.

DOCYNIA (*D. indica*). A small deciduous tree from the hills of Sikkim and Burma, belonging to the rose family. It bears white, 5-petalled flowers with long wooly claws, solitary or in few-flowered clusters, followed by yellow 2-inch ovoid fruits. The foliage is unusually handsome.

MOZAMBIQUE TRUMPETTREE (*Dolichandrone alba*). This seed came from Mozambique. The *Dolichandrone* are mostly white-flowered evergreen trees, allied to *Tabebuia*.

PACARA EARPODTREE (*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*). This large spreading Argentine evergreen shade tree bears small white or yellowish flowers in dense inconspicuous clusters followed by ear-

shaped seed pods. All the earpodtrees seem to be storm resistant.

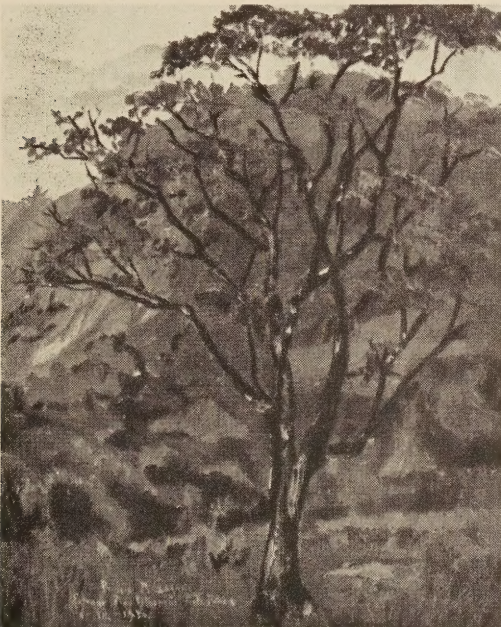
*BATSWING CORAL (*Erythrina vespertilio*). Usually to 25 feet, this tree in the Australian rain forests reaches 100 feet. Its orange-red, curved, 1½-inch pea flowers are very showy. Like others of the genus the tree is subject to attack by borers.

*MULUNGU (*Erythrina mulungu*). Album Floristico says of this coral tree: "A very ornamental tree suitable for parks and gardens; it loses most of its leaves during the flowering season, and bears deep red flowers at June-July (in Rio)."

BONEWOOD (*Emmenospermum pancherianum*). An evergreen shrub to 8 feet in the Jujube family, native of Epping, New South Wales, bearing small white (?) flowers in dense clusters followed by orange-colored fruits.

MADRAS ELAEOCARPUS (*E. ganitrus*). Beautiful evergreen Indian tree to 60 feet with stiff, holly-like leaves along long branches. The small white flowers are borne in compact clusters shorter than the leaves.

Album Floristico



ERYTHRINA MULUNGU



Top: THEVETIA THEVETOIDES
Bottom: THEVETIA PERUVIANA

*WILD ROSE APPLE (*Eugenia densiflora*). Of the 750 kinds of *Eugenia* trees, this Malayan evergreen is perhaps the most beautiful in flower. It is usually a slender tree to 50 feet, flowering at 12 feet but occasionally with bushy crown and massive trunk. It bears 2-inch white or pink flowers in dense heads to 6 inches wide at the ends of the drooping branches. Corner says this species with its variety *angustifolia* is one of the most beautiful flowering *Eugenias* and "it fully deserves to be brought into cultivation." The tree is common in Malaya on sandy and rocky shores, but this is its first introduction to the United States.



EUGENIA GRANDIS

*SEA APPLE (*Eugenia grandis*). This vigorous upright handsome evergreen tree to 80 feet was brought to Florida in 1926 by Dr. David Fairchild from the Singapore Botanic Garden. It is much planted in Malaya as an avenue tree and its dense and glossy deep green foliage makes it exceptionally handsome. The 1 to 1½-inch white ball flowers come in dense clusters to 6 inches wide at the branch tips, and the tree covered with its heavy mantle of white bloom is very showy.

GRUMICHAMA (*Eugenia dombeyi*). This favorite Brazilian fruit tree makes a splendid evergreen ornamental to 20 feet and in May bears a big crop of berries, first green, then red, then black that look

like over-sized gooseberries and taste like huckleberries. The flowers are not showy.

FERETIA (*F. canthoides*). A bushy shrub, usually a few feet high, from tropical Africa, with sweetly-scented, clustered creamy flowers abundant on short side branches, usually while leafless. It belongs to the *Ixora* family.



GREYIA

GREYIA (*G. sutherlandi*). Small South African tree of rather irregular growth that blooms as a small plant. Lady Rockley wrote: "Perhaps the most unusual shrub in Natal. It is remarkably beautiful. The stems are gnarled and woody, the leaves simple and not very numerous, but the flowers, which are full out in October, are wonderful. They have five glowing crimson petals more than an inch across clustered together round the stem, so that the spike measures about 6 inches long and 9 inches round, and the red stamens with their yellow pollen-dust protrude beyond the solid mass of flower. They grow among rocks in the midland and mountainous parts of Natal." Sarah Coombs calls *Greyia* "Very handsome" and continues: "It has been grown in California, and requires full sunlight, thorough ripening of the wood, and a season of rest before flowering. I have seen it growing best in a sandy loam. It could be grown under glass and would be an attractive sight anywhere in spite of its uncompromising stiff habit and its woody stalks

which demand every inch available. The flowers secrete much nectar."

TRANSVAAL GREYIA (*G. radlkoferi*). A moderate-sized tree with big saucer-like leaves crowded at the ends of the branches, and somewhat smaller scarlet flowers from the leaf axils.

GARDENIA TREES

Besides the four species described in my 1953 catalog, and these are still available, I am now able to offer four of five new kinds of *Gardenia* trees, all of them of great promise as ornamentals in Florida. Don't ask me about blooming seasons, resistance to nematodes or other questions on these newcomers because I cannot answer; I am putting down here all I know about them.

**Gardenia pseudopsidium*. This small evergreen tree to 20 feet native to the Philippines, has 6-inch dark green leaves and bears solitary pure white or yellowish, fragrant flowers in the leaf axils. The tubular blossoms, 3 to 4 inches across, have a wheel-shaped corolla. These are followed by round inedible fruits resembling guavas.

**Gardenia lucida*. This large shrub or small tree to 25 ft. from Burma and southern India, lives up to its name, for "lucida" means brilliant or shining. The single 5-petaled flowers to 4 inches across in the leaf axils near the branch tips, open pure white at evening, soon turning yellow. The tube is 1½-2 inches long. The new shoots of this tree are smooth and shining and covered with a thin yellowish coating of resin which frequently forms globules at the tips. This tree is particularly well suited to dry areas.

**Gardenia tubifera*. Corner wrote in "Wayside Trees of Malaya": "A tree to 60 feet with flowers 1½-3½ inches wide, fragrant but not strong. The flowers of this superb tree open at dusk and last for 3 nights. They are cream-white the first night, chrome-buff the next day, and intensely orange on the third day when they fall off.

***DURBAN GARDENIA** (*G. globosa*). Evergreen shrub or small tree which in spring covers itself with masses of single,

scented, somewhat campanulate flowers that vary in color and sizes on different plants, usually cream with spotted centers, 1½ inches long and broad. Lady Rockley reported the petals "white with a few cherry-red lines pointing from the dull gold inside of the tube."

**Gardenia* sp. From Mozambique, East Africa. The Department of Agriculture at Inhambane wrote me: "This is a small tree up to 12 feet, thorny, with small leaves, white flowers about 4-5 inches across, fragrant and attractive, globose fruit about 5 inches diameter, not very attractive. Grows well in sandy soil, if deep. Slow grower. Good for gardens."

GOURLIEA (*G. chilensis*). South American 15-foot tree of the pea family bearing orange butterfly-like flowers in short loose clusters. It is cultivated in the Rio Grande country.

VARIABLE HIBISCUS (*H. diversifolius*). "A good 6-foot garden shrub for coastal areas," wrote Lord of this Australian native, "with showy yellow, red-centered flowers." It likes moist areas. "Very charming," says Harris and calls the flowers primrose-colored. "A lovely flower 6-inches across that we use in float bowls," wrote Dr. George H. Hewitt. "It is usually a perennial but often dies to the roots and shoots again like the *H. syriacus* type."



MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLI

HOLARRHENA (*H. wulfsbergi*). A west African evergreen tree to 50 feet with shining foliage, dense clusters of narrow-tubular white fragrant allamanda-like flowers, and long slender fruits.

CIRCARS JASMINE (*Jasminum angustifolium*). A wiry climbing shrub with small white flowers. It is armed with sharp thorns.

*FERN JACARANDA (*J. caerulea*). These small or dwarf West Indian trees "make a gay show during the early months of the year with their wealth of flowers," wrote Freeman & Williams, and continued: "the violet buds open into bluish-violet pendent tubular flowers with white throats, borne in many-flowered panicles. It is usual for the trees to be bare of leaves at the time of flowering, thus making them more conspicuous." The blossoms may be blue, lilac or nearly white.

CAMEROONS SAUSAGE (*Kigelia sp.*). This seed came from Cameroons. According to Hutchinson & Dalziel, two species grow there: *K. acutifolia*, a tree 20-30 feet with brown-red flowers, and *K. elliptica*, a 20-foot tree with dark red flowers. Both bear sausage-like fruits.

*BRAZIL MONKEYPOT (*Lecythis pisonis*). Hoehne says this marvelous

Album Floristico



LECYTHIS PISONIS

large tree is "particularly stunning" when in new leaf or in bloom, and cautions that the enormous woody capsules can be almost dangerous to those walking under the trees, unless they are picked before they are ready to fall. The flowers are followed by urn-shaped woody fruits. There are 40 species of *Lecythis*, many prized for the tasty nuts they produce in these woody pods. Album Floristico says: "Tree reaches large dimensions, crown with stout wide spreading branches, the whole with an appearance of noble proportions. Suitable for parks, squares and gardens. In the flowering season it is covered with pink-purplish young leaves, together with violaceous-whitish flowers and is very decorative. For decorative purposes, the leaves are more remarkable than the flowers themselves. Flowers in October-November (in Rio)."

PRICKLY LEEA (*L. aculeata*). There are 60 species of this grape-vine relative, mostly trees and shrubs, scattered throughout the tropics. I have no description of this species.

DROOPING MELALEUCA (*M. armillaris*). This compact bushy shrub with gracefully drooping bright green, fine-cut leaves, is the most admired shrub in my garden. In spring it produces long spikes of white bottlebrush flowers that Harris calls "very pleasing." In Australia this tall shrub rarely becomes a 30-foot tree. It grows best on light moist soils.

PRICKLY PAPERBARK (*Melaleuca styphelioides*). This Queensland species thrives best in brackish soil along the coast. It makes a big tree 30-60 feet, with papery bark and prickly light green, pretty leaves. Harris calls it "a handsome tree of spreading habit" that in spring produces cream bottlebrush flowers in great masses.

CAMEROONS MARKHAMIA (*M. sp.*). This seed came from Cameroons. According to Hutchinson & Dalziel, two species grow there: *M. lutea*, and *M. tomentosa*, both trees to 30 feet bearing great quantities of yellow tubular flowers marked with purple. The *Markhamia* trees are related to our *Tabebuia*, and most of them are very showy in flower.

***CEYLON IRONWOOD** (*Mesua ferrea*). This very handsome slow-growing conical evergreen hardwood Indian tree to 60 feet has dark green mature foliage but young leaves are blood-red, more brilliant than young mango foliage. The new leaves slowly fade to pink and then turn a shining green above and shimmering silver below. The beautiful 3-inch flowers appear with the flush of young leaves February to June and resemble large single roses with four snowy white petals like a maltese cross and a large bunch of yellow stamens in the center, with a rich fragrance that persists when dried. Troup says: "The tree in bloom is a gorgeous sight with its masses of white blossoms which are visited by innumerable bees." Lancaster says: "Rather a delicate tree to start with, it soon takes hold and grows strongly." Nairne says: "Cultivated not so commonly as its beauty and fragrance deserve. There is no exaggeration in Sir W. Jones' description: This tree is one of the most beautiful on earth, and the delicious odor of its blossoms justly gives them a place in the quiver of Cama-dera. The timber is unmatched for weight or hardness by any other in India."

MANIHOT (*M. esculenta* var.) This plant from whose root tapioca is made, is a sport with white-variegated leaves.

MYRRHINIUM (*M. rubriflorum*). One of three evergreen species, native of South America, belonging to the myrtle family and bearing edible fruits, but I have no further description. The specific name indicates the plant has red flowers.

***UGANDA MILLETTIA** (*M. dura*). Eggeling reports that this handsome fast-growing shrub or tree to 35 feet is frequently planted for ornament in South African gardens. Clusters 4 to 8 inches long of Wisteria-like lilac flowers hang 3 or 4 together from the leaf axils. The tree likes full sun.

***MOZAMBIQUE MILLETTIA** (*M. stuhlmanni*). The Inhambane Department of Agriculture wrote: "This is a tree up to 15 feet, of irregular shape, not too dense, with leaves about 5 inches long;

very attractive flowers, lavender. Good for street planting."

***CALABASH NUTMEG** (*Monodora myristica*). This open-crowned deciduous West African tree to 80 feet casts heavy shade when in full leaf. It bears very handsome, showy fragrant flowers to 6 inches across. These have six united petals, the inner 3 yellowish-white externally, dark reddish-purple spotted internally; the outer petals are green or red and yellow or orange, with dark purple streaks or spots. Unwin says: "A large tree, up to 7 feet in girth, with open crown and thin foliage. Its flowers are very conspicuous when they fall, having three very large pointed red petals streaked with white, almost reminiscent of an orchid. The edge of the petal is wavy, too. On the tree, the flowers hang from the under-side of twigs with very short petioles. It is the most handsome and largest flowering tree amongst the *Monodoras*. It is, however, never quite so much covered with flowers as *Monodora tenuifolia*. The flowers are considerably larger, being quite half to one inch longer. The bole reaches a length of about 15 feet, but is often branched lower down. The fruit is a large drupe, containing a number of small aromatic seeds."

***NAPOLEONA**. This genus of 12 species of tropical African small trees in the Brazilnut family, is extremely rare in cultivation. The flowers are striking both because of unusual coloring, and because they are crown-like, similar to those of the passion vines. The blossoms of *N. imperialis* are almost stalkless, about 1½" diameter, outer petals purplish with a yellow fringe and two inner rows of yellowish petals. These are followed by orange, 2-inch, round guava-like fruits. I have no description of *N. cereifera*; the specific name means "wax-bearing."

OCHNA (*O. mozambiquensis*). There are 90 species in Asia and Africa and I have five of them growing in my garden. This one is a pretty, evergreen shrub or small tree bearing 1½-inch brilliant yellow flowers. When the petals fall the persistent sepals and center of the flower turn red, and the black seeds are imbedded

therein. The plant attains 10 feet in Trinidad.

DOUBTY PELTOPHORUM (*P. dubium*). Like the better-known Philippine *P. inerme*, but distinguished by smaller leaflets and more of them, this "large beautiful Brazilian tree," as Bailey refers to it, grows to 60 feet with wide spreading shady branches. It bears bright yellow flowers in summer in big clustered spikes at the branch tips.

***TRINIDAD ROBLE** (*Platymiscium trinitatis*). This big evergreen tree reaches 90 feet high and 3-foot diameter. Freeman & Williams wrote: "It blossoms in March and April and is then one of our most beautiful trees. Flowers in semi-pendent racemes, rich orange, ½-inch diameter with a dark ring on the lower petal; there is also a variety with flowers of a darker shade. They give off a violet-like fragrance perceptible for quite a long distance." Marshall wrote: "One of the most ornamental native species when in flower. The small pea-shaped flowers are a golden yellow. They are borne very freely and smother the tree, making it very conspicuous and ornamental. The tree is widely distributed but nowhere common. The wood is hardy and heavy, reddish-brown, strong and durable."

WHITE FRANGIPANI (*Plumeria alba*). This seed of a Mexican tree came to me from Mozambique, hence I am doubtful of the name. In my opinion these plants are *P. acutifolia*, our common garden variety. The true *P. alba* has a characteristic leaf which these seedlings do not have, at least in the juvenile state.

ANGOLA PADAUK (*Pterocarpus angolensis*). This may be identical with *P. echinatus* and *P. erinaceus*, but the juvenile plants have somewhat different foliage and for the present I shall grow them separately. These are wonderful shade trees, and Macmillan ranks *P. echinatus* among the beautiful flowering trees of the world.

***TREE PETREA** (*P. arborea*). This Trinidad small evergreen tree, with very rough 4-inch leaves, bears profuse sprays of violet flowers three times a year much like the magnificent *Petrea* vine we know

in Florida. The calyx is a lighter shade of purple than the corolla; the latter soon falls but the calyx persists, turning ash-gray with age, like some of the people I know. This tree's natural occurrence even in Trinidad is "extremely rare." In bloom "the tree is highly ornamental," wrote Marshall. "One of the handsomest of all Central American plants," wrote Standley, "because of the abundance of blue flowers."

DECCAN POLYALTHIA (*P. cerasoides*). This medium sized evergreen tree of the Annona family bears small green Canangium-like flowers along the branches, followed by red berry-like fruits.

PEANUT TREE (*Pterogyne nitens*). Hoehne describes this as a "very beautiful tree, with an almost globular crown, very thin and lacy; ideal for hot regions and highly wind resistant," but he fails to mention the flowers. They probably are not showy.

PANAMA CANDLETREE (*Parmentiera cereifera*). This small tree to 20 feet, often branching to the base, bears a profusion of almost sessile, 2-inch white flowers on the stem and older branches. These are followed by curious hanging, cylindrical fruits, 10 to 40 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter, fleshy, smooth and white or yellowish, strongly suggest-



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" purpurea (lavender)	Syncarpia laurifolia
" " (rose red)	Millettia caffra
" monandra	Luehea speciosa
" rufescens	Vitex parviflora
Jatropha podagrica	Honckenya ficifolia
Acacia seyal	Tabebuia pallida
Tristania lactiflua	Delonix regia
Dodonea viscosa	Caesalpinia peltophoroides
Thespesia populnea	" mexicana
Cassia fistula	Moringa oleifera
" javanica	Canarium odoratum
" auriculata	Peltophorum inerme
" siamea	Aleurites cordata
" angulata	" montana
" carnavall	Terminalia calamansani
" spectabilia	" belerica
" sp. (Brazil)	Melia sempervirens
" nicaraguensis	Tamarindus indica
Alamanda nereifolia	Ochrosia elliptica
Castanospermum australe	Strychnos nux-vomica
Erythrina reticulata	Ceratonia siliqua
" indica	Callistemon speciosus
" " var. alba	Dombeya rosea
" crista-galli	" tiliacea
Agati grandiflora	Clitoria amazonica
Pandanus utilis	Duranta repens (white)
Plumeria acutifolia	Grevillea banksi
Murraya paniculata	Albizia odoratissima
Rhododendron nilagiricum	Sakersia africana
Andira inermis	Schefflera actinophylla
Stenolobium stans	Brunfelsia americana
" var. velutina	Chamaefistula antillanum
Cordia nitida	Securidaca diversifolia
Jacquinia armillaris	Tipuana tipu
Parmentiera cereifera	Jacquemontia violacea

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ing wax candles. Standley: "Flora of the Panama Canal Zone" says "when loaded with fruit the tree is of striking appearance. The fruit has an apple-like odor. It is said to afford an excellent feed for cattle."

AFRICAN POLYGALA (*P. virgata*). South African shrub of the moister areas, bearing spikes of fairly large, superficially pea-like, purple flowers. This genus, in the Milkwort family, has many species in the temperate zone. *P. virgata* is illustrated in color in Compton: "Our South African Flora."

***CHINESE RADERMACHERA** (*R. sinica*). Nehrling introduced this evergreen tree fifty years ago and was amazed at its growth to 20 feet in two years. He wrote: "This beautiful tree flowers abundantly in my garden in July-August. It inclines to be a night-bloomer, and the long flower-trumpets cover the ground every morning. The corolla is pale sulphur-yellow, funnel-shaped, with crimped margin. The blossoms exhale a strong carnation-like perfume. These trees will only maintain a shapely form when planted alone. When given space to develop, the large, crimped, bipinnate foliage and luxuriant growth combine with the upright, funnel-shaped flower to make it an object of great beauty."

***ROBINSONELLA** (*R. cordata*). Medium-sized Guatemalan evergreen tree which bears in spring quantities of 3-inch bluish-purple, hibiscus-like flowers, giving rise to the common name of "blue hibiscus." It is still exceedingly rare in the United States but fully warrants an effort to cultivate it widely. For more complete information see Menninger article in book list.

RANDIA (*R. dumetorum*). Large evergreen shrub from South India, allied to gardenia, bearing white flowers 1-inch across, singly or in threes, followed by yellow fruits used as a fish poison. Opposite spines along the branches make them useful for thorn-fences.

RED RUTTYA (*R. fruticosa*). This free-flowering, glossy-leaved, straggling bush, native of Kenya, Africa, is conspicuous with its showy, dark red flowers, each

with a black spot at the throat. Highly recommended as an ornamental.

YELLOW RUTTYA (*R. scholessi*). A very attractive form of *R. fruticosa* to 5 feet with deep yellow orchid-like flowers, each with a black spot at the throat. The name *R. scholessi* has not been recognized botanically.

MITRAGYNE (*Stephegyne parvifolia*). Burmese evergreen tree to 30 feet with golf-ball like flower heads, white or yellow, like pincushions. Allied to *Nauclea* in the coffee family.

***AFRICAN STEREOSPERMUM** (*S. kunthianum*). Precocious small tree 15-30 feet of wet savanna country that thrives also in dry areas. "Very handsome tree," says Kennedy, with its profusion of bell-shaped 1½- to 2-inch, bright mauve flowers in large drooping clusters before the new leaves in March. The blossoms are sometimes pinkish white or lilac. "When in bloom it has much the appearance of a peach tree," wrote Unwin, with "beautiful pink blossoms." Eggeling says: "Well worth cultivating." The 20-inch seed pod looks like a legume. Hutchinson found the tree "growing among rocks, gay with cymes of mauve flowers streaked with carmine, bark papery, leaves pinnate." Dutton says in northern Rhodesia "the flowers are like the Jacaranda, but of a clear mauve. The effect is particularly beautiful, but it lasts only for a few weeks."

SCINDAPSUS (*S. aureus*). This is the right name for the vine commonly called Pothos. When it grows down, the leaves are small; when it grows up they become very large.

SPANISH BROOM (*Spartium junceum*). Hardy, bushy shrub to 8 ft. with rush-like branches. Profusion of yellow, sweetly-scented pea-shaped blooms during Spring. Needs pruning directly after flowering.

AUSTRALIAN YELLOW ELDER (*Stenolobium smithi*). This hybrid between *S. velutina* and *Tecomaria capensis* is an evergreen shrub. It produces an orange-colored flower with red in it although occasionally a pure yellow. The shrub is much bushier in habit than *S.*

stans with heavier foliage, the leaf more serrated.

SECURIDACA (*S. diversifolia*). In Trinidad this vine is called "Easter flower." It is a strong climber with arching leafy branches. Williams says: "Flowers small, pea-like, reddish mauve, borne in great abundance, making the plant very showy when in full bloom."

STRYCHNOS (*S. potatorum*). Allied to our garden *Buddleia*, this Indian tree that may reach 50 feet, has small white flowers in 1-inch clusters, followed by black cherry-like fruits. The seeds are used to clarify or purify water. Hooker reported seeing some of these dense-foliaged trees that were pale yellow, others deep green, both in apparent health.

***SARCOLAENA** (*S. sp.*) For many years I have tried to obtain seed of some of the Chlaenaceae, which comprises 7 genera of Madagascar trees and shrubs. Hutchinson, writing of *Sarcolaena* and 3 others, says: "An interesting family of beautiful trees and shrubs, remarkable in being confined to the Mascarene Islands." I look forward to the development of these seedlings with great expectations.

***IPE AMARELO** (*Tabebuia longiflora*). Native to the mountains around

Album Floristico



TABEBUIA LONGIFLORA

Rio, this medium sized trumpet tree covers itself in earliest spring with dense clusters of "brilliant yellow" flowers before the new leaves develop. Each trumpet is up to 4 inches long. Album Floristico says: "the first flowers appear on the branches nearest the ground and subsequently on the higher branches. When flowering is at its full development, there are no leaves left on the tree."

BLUNT-LEAVED TRUMPETTREE (*Tabebuia obtusifolia*). I have no description of this evergreen Brazilian tree, but will report on it later.

Album Floristico



TABEBUIA CHRYSOTRICHIA

***IPE TABACO** (*Tabebuia chrysotricha*). Native of rocky soil in the mountains around Rio, this small to medium-sized tree to 50 feet produces quantities of 2½-inch bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers just before or with the appearance of new leaves. Its thin foliage does not produce much shade. The tree starts blooming at 3 years when about 10 feet high and Album Floristico calls the blossoms "very decorative."

YEW (*Taxodium mucronatum*). These hardy evergreen dense-foliaged trees bear brilliant red berries in winter. The 10 recognized species are sometimes considered varieties of one species.



TELOPEA

*CRIMSON WARATAH (*Telopea speciosissima*). One of the most magnificent of all Australian shrubs, but like other Proteas, exceedingly difficult to grow. Australians have trouble with it and California growers have found it impossible. The inflorescences are crimson spikes 3 inches across and 3 to 4 inches deep, roughly resembling a chrysanthemum. Lord says: "Gravelly, well-drained soil is preferred; it loves sun and often does well on a lawn. It will grow if not overcrowded and if its roots are not interfered with."

INDIAN TERMINALIA (*T. bellerica*). A large deciduous tree closely related to our "tropical almond" (*T. catappa*) with bold foliage, greenish-yellow flowers with strong offensive smell, and fleshy fruits.

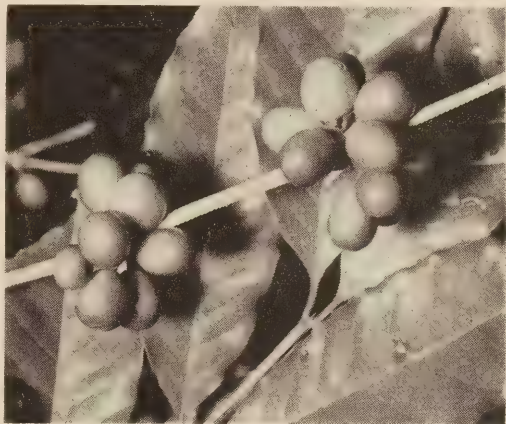
TREMA (*T. guineensis*). Closely allied to our northern elm and hackberry trees, this West African evergreen small tree may have possibilities for street planting. The flowers are inconspicuous. Dutton says in Northern Rhodesia it is "a small, spreading tree with somewhat pendulous branches . . . small clustering, greenish-yellow flowers . . . growth extremely rapid."

TRIPLOCHITON (*T. scleroxylon*). West Africa contributes this giant buttressed tree to 120 feet with maple-like foliage. After the old leaves fall in Feb-

March, emerge the clustered 1-inch flowers, white with red-purple base. This tree is in the chocolate family (*Sterculia*).

WALLACEODENRON (*W. celebicum*). This very large Philippine shade tree has leaves similar to *Samanea*. The 2-inch powderpuff, white or yellow flowers, not showy, are followed by long flat leathery seed pods.

*WORMIA (*W. suffruticosa*). Ordinarily a straggling shrub to 10 feet with bright yellow salverform flowers 5 inches across, this Malayan evergreen can be outstanding. Veitch reports "a grand bush 15 yards in diameter and almost as high, a truly immense piece; its noble foliage, relieved by pretty yellow flowers and buds, renders it very effective." It likes full sun in a wet location. The flowers face down, have no odor, hang in single or branched racemes 7 to 17 inches long. "Its large cabbagey leaves, luxuriant habit and blowsy flowers," wrote Corner, "may cause one to regard it as a rank tropical weed, but the more we become acquainted with it, the greater is our admiration. It is a plant of enormous vigor. Once it has begun to flower at an age of 3 or 4, it blooms every day of its life, which may be 50 if not 100 years."



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S4	<i>Acacia berlandieri</i> .	18" \$2.
35	<i>Acacia eburnea</i> .	18" \$1.50.
35	<i>Acacia galpini</i> .	5-6' \$5.
35	<i>Acacia modesta</i> .	4' \$7.
★	<i>Acacia seyal</i> .	15" \$2.
★	<i>Acacia visco</i> (Brazil).	3' \$2.
★	<i>Achras sapota</i> (Sapodilla).	4"-2' \$1 ft.
★	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> .	1-2' @ \$2 ft.
50	<i>Adonidia merrilli</i> .	1-4' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Alangium chinense</i> .	8-15" \$2.
★	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> .	8-12" \$2.
★	<i>Alberta magna</i> .	6" \$1.
S6	<i>Albizzia procera</i> .	3' \$1.
S6	<i>Albizzia richardiana</i> .	18"-6' @ \$1 ft.
S6	<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i> .	3' \$1.
54	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i> .	6-8' \$5.
S6	<i>Aleurites montana</i> .	3-4' \$3.
★	<i>Amorpha</i> sp. (Uruguay).	3' \$2.
55	<i>Andira inermis</i> .	2-4' @ 75c ft.
S5	<i>Anisacanthus wrighti</i> .	18" \$2.
39	<i>Anopterus macleanianus</i> .	6" \$1.
59	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> .	\$1.
	<i>Aralia balfourii</i> .	6' \$3.
★	<i>Ardisia acuminata</i> .	4-6" \$1.
30	<i>Ardisia paniculata</i> .	3-4' @ \$1 ft.
S4	<i>Astronium balansae</i> .	5' \$5.
55	<i>Atalaya hemiglauc</i> .	2-3' @ \$1 ft.
31	<i>Baikiaea plurijuga</i> .	6" \$4.
★	<i>Balfourodendron riedelianum</i>	4" \$1.

15	<i>Barklya syringifolia</i> .	6-36" @ \$3 ft.
	<i>Bauhinia candicans</i> .	4' \$6.
	<i>Bauhinia</i> sp. No. 2036.	3' \$1, 4-5' \$3.
S3	<i>Bauhinia</i> sp. No. 2026.	18" \$2.
★	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i> (graft).	3" \$10.
★	<i>Bauhinia carroni</i> .	8-30" @ \$2 ft.
51	<i>Bauhinia galpini</i> .	6" \$2.
18	<i>Bauhinia hookeri</i> .	18" \$5.
18	<i>Bauhinia natalensis</i> .	1-4' @ \$1 ft.
S3	<i>Bauhinia megalandra</i> .	3-4' \$3.
18	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i> .	1-4' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Bauhinia petersiana</i> .	18-24" \$3.
18	<i>Bauhinia picta</i> .	18"-6' @ \$1 ft.
	<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> dk purple	10' \$10.
18	<i>Bauhinia triandra</i> .	4-10' @ \$1 ft.
18	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> .	1' \$1.
★	<i>B. variegata</i> (red graft).	3' \$10.
★	<i>B. variegata</i> (white graft).	3' \$10.
55	<i>Berria ammonilla</i> .	3' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Bignonia magnifica</i> .	2-3' \$5
S7	<i>Blighia sapida</i> .	8-15" \$1.
37	<i>Bombax cyathophorum</i>	12" \$3.
57	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> .	1-3' @ 75c ft.
	<i>Bombax</i> sp. (Montevideo).	18-24" \$2.
S7	<i>Bonita daphnoides</i> .	3-6' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Bourreria ovata</i> .	6-8" \$1.
46	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> .	1-4' @ \$2 ft.
46	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> .	2-4' @ 50c ft.
S3	<i>Brachychiton ramiflora</i> .	6-8" \$2.
60	<i>Brachychiton trichosiphon</i> .	6-8" \$2.
42	<i>Brassaia actinophylla</i> .	1-7' @ \$1 ft.
56	<i>Brosium alicastrum</i> .	6-8' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Brownea coccinea</i> .	15" \$7.
43	<i>Brownea latifolia</i> .	15" \$7.
43	<i>Brownea grandiceps</i> .	15" \$7.
53	<i>Brunfelsia americana</i> .	1-2' @ \$1.50 ft.
53	<i>Brunfelsia calycina floribunda</i> .	8" \$1.
★	<i>Brunfelsia latifolia</i> .	18-24" \$2.
	<i>Brunfelsia</i> sp. white.	3' \$6.
52	<i>Bunchosia lanceolata</i> .	3-4' \$4.
21	<i>Byrsonima cotinifolia</i> .	3-8' @ \$1 ft.
★	<i>Caesalpinia ferrea</i> .	18-24" \$2.
38	<i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i> .	8-12" \$1.
★	<i>Caesalpinia peltophoroides</i> .	2' \$2.
39	<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> .	15"-2', \$1 ft.
★	<i>Calliandra confusa</i> .	12-18" @ \$2 ft.
★	<i>Calliandra</i> sp.—McKee pink.	4' \$3.
51	<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	1½-2', \$1 ft
★	<i>Calliandra</i> sp. (Pk & Wte hyb.)	2-3' \$3.
51	<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i> .	2' \$2.
★	<i>Calliandra emarginata</i> .	15-18", \$2 ft.
27	<i>C. citrinus splendens</i> .	2-4' \$2 ft.
S2	<i>Callistemon linearis</i> .	2-3' @ \$2 ft.

- 28 *Callistemon paludosus*. 1-4' @ \$1 ft.
Callistemon pinifolius viridus. 2-3' \$5.
- 27 *Callistemon rigidus*. 3-5' @ \$1 ft.
- 27 *Callistemon speciosus*. 6"-6' @ \$1 ft.
Callistemon sp. (wine colored). 3-4' \$5.
- 27 *Callistemon viminalis*. 4' @ \$1 ft.
Callistemon viminalis (hybrid). 1' \$2.
- ★ *Callistemon salignus*. 1½-2', \$1.50 ft.
- S2 *Callitris robusta*. 18-24" @ \$1 ft.
- 36 *Calodendrum capense*. 6' \$10.
- 22 *Calophyllum inophyllum*. 1-6', \$1 ft.
- 49 *Canarium odoratum*. 1-6' @ \$1 ft.
- 37 *Canella winterana*. 8-15" \$3.
- S2 *Capparis umbonata*. 8" \$4.
- 50 *Caryota mitis*. 6-8' \$10.
- ★ *Cassia abbreviata*. 8" \$2.
- ★ *Cassia acutifolia*. 12-18" \$2.
- 53 *Cassia auriculata*. 2-3' @ \$1.50 ft.
- ★ *Cassia angulata*. 5-6' \$4.
- S2 *Cassia brewsteri*. 15" \$3.
- ★ *Cassia capsularis*. 3' \$2.
- 10 *Cassia carnaval*. 1-8' @ \$1 ft.
- ★ *Cassia ferruginea*. 12-15" \$3.
- 11 *Cassia fistula*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- 10 *Cassia floribunda*. 4-6' @ 50c ft.
- 11 *Cassia grandis*. 18" @ \$2 ft.
Cassia hirsuta. 7' \$6.
- 10 *Cassia javanica*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- 11 *Cassia leptophylla*. 1-6' @ \$3 ft.
- ★ *Cassia montana*. 18" \$2.
- ★ *Cassia multijuga*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
- S2 *Cassia nicaraguensis*. 1-10' @ \$2 ft.
- 10 *Cassia nodosa*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- 11 *Cassia reticulata*. 1-3' @ \$1 ft.
- ★ *Cassia sieberiana*. 12-18" @ \$2 ft.
- ★ *Cassia singueana*. 18-24" @ \$2 ft.
- 10 *Cassia speciosa*. 12-18" @ \$1 ft.
Cassia sturti. 4' \$6.
- Cassia* sp. (?) "Yellow tree". 6' \$5.
- ★ *Cassia* sp. 1024. 6-10' \$5.
- S2 *Cassia* sp. No. 2007. 2' \$1.
- ★ *Cassia* sp. No. 2033. 6' \$3.
- Cassia* sp. No. 2026. 3' \$2.
- 15 *Castanospermum australe*. 1-4', \$1 ft.
- ★ *Cedrela fissilis*. 2' \$2.
- S3 *Ceiba pentandra*. 6-8' @ 50c ft.
- 54 *Ceratonia siliqua*. 18-24" \$2.
- 13 *Chamaefistula antillanum*. 8-24", \$2 ft
- 57 *Chorisia speciosa*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- ★ *Chorisia speciosa* (grafted). 3' \$10.
- S4 *Chrysophyllum olivaeforme* 1-3', \$2 ft
- ★ *Citharexylum montevidense*. 12" \$1.
- ★ *Cleistanthus collinus*. 12-18" \$1.
- 33 *Clerodendrum tuberculatum*. 3-4' \$5.
- 33 *Clerodendrum floribundum*. 1-4', \$1 ft
- 35 *Clethra arborea*. 12-24" @ \$2 ft.
- 55 *Clitoria amazonica*. 4-8' @ \$1 ft.
- 22 *Clusia rosea*. 1-5' @ \$4 ft.
- 59 *Clytostoma callistegioides*. 6-18" \$1-\$2
- 22 *Coccolobis uvifera*. 1-3' @ \$1 ft.
- 16 *Cochlospermum vitifolium* (single).
1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- 16 *Cochlospermum vitifolium* (double).
18" \$10.
- 51 *Coffea arabica*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
- ★ *Coffea racemosa*. 15" \$1.
- 32 *Cola acuminata*. 24" \$2.
- 38 *Colvillea racemosa*. 4-6" \$2.
Combretum paniculatum. 6' \$6.
- 44 *Conostegia xalapensis*. 6' \$15.
- 34 *Cordia alliodora*. 8' \$8.
- ★ *Cordia abyssinica*. 3' \$4.
- 34 *Cordia boissieri*. 18-24" @ \$2 ft.
Cordia dentata No. 1008. \$3.
- S4 *Cordia nitida*. 18" \$3.
- 34 *Cordia sebestena*. 1-3' @ \$2 ft.
- 34 *Cordia superba*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
- 9 *Cornutia grandifolia*. 6' \$6.
- 37 *Corynocarpus laevigata*. 2-3' \$3.
- ★ *Coumarouna odorata*. 12-15" \$4.
- 46 *Couroupita guianensis*. 2-4' @ \$3 ft.
- ★ *Crataeva adansonii*. 12-18" @ \$2 ft.
Crotalaria mitchelli. 6' \$5.
- ★ *Croton macrostachys*. 3' \$1.
- ★ *Croton megalobotrys*. 18" \$1, 7' \$5.
- ★ *Cymbopetalum penduliflorum*. 8" \$1.
- 53 *Dais continifolia*. 12-15" \$5.
- 30 *Dalbergia lanceolaria*. 3-6' @ \$1 ft.
- ★ *Dalbergia latifolia*. 18-24" \$2.
- 38 *Delonix elata*. 12-24" @ \$3 ft.
- 38 *Delonix regia*. 2-10' @ 75c ft.
- 53 *Deutzia pulchra*. 3' \$3.
- 53 *Deutzia taiwanensis*. 4-5' @ \$1 ft.
- 50 *Dictyospermum album rubrum*. 6" \$1.
- 58 *Dillenia indica*. 2-6' @ \$1 ft.
- ★ *Dillenia ovata*. 6" \$4.
- Dinnia (Visnea) ferruginea*. 6' \$8.
- Diospros* sp. 7' \$6.
- S4 *Diphysia* sp. 15" \$2.
- ★ *Docynia indica*. 18" \$2.
- ★ *Dolichandrone alba* (Mozambique).
6-8" \$1.
- 9 *Dolichandrone crispa*. 6-18" @ \$2 ft.
- 9 *Dolichandrone heterophylla*. 8" \$4.
- 32 *Dombeya calantha*. 6-8' @ \$1 ft.
- 32 *Dombeya nairobiensis*. 6-8' \$10.

- 32 *Dombeya elegans*. 3' @ \$1 ft.
 42 *Dracaena draco*. 12-15" \$2.
 52 *Duranta repens*. 18" \$2.
 34 *Ehretia laevis*. 8" \$1.
 34 *Ehretia tinifolia*. 4' \$5.
 ★ *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*. 18" \$4.
 ★ *Emmenospermum pancherianum*. 8-12" \$1.
 S3 *Entelea arborescens*. 12-15" \$4.
 ★ *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*. 3-4' @ 75c ft.
 51 *Ervatamia coronaria*. Price on applic.
Erythrina constantiana. 8-12" \$2.
 28 *Erythrina crista-galli*. 18" \$2.
 S6 *Erythrina glauca*. 18" \$2.
 28 *Erythrina hondurensis*. 12-18", \$1 ft.
 ★ *Erythrina mulungu*. 18-24" @ \$1 ft.
 28 *Erythrina poianthes*. 3' \$4.
Erythrina reticulata. 15" \$2.
 S7 *Erythrina velutina*. 3' \$4.
 ★ *Erythrina vespertilio*. 15" \$2.
 36 *Esenbeckia runyoni*. 8" \$1.
 S6 *Eucalyptus clavigera*. 2' \$4.
Eucalyptus cloeziana. 18" \$2.
 25 *Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea*. 2-6'
 S6 *Eucalyptus terminalis*. 8-12" \$1.
 26 *Eugenia australis paniculata*. 1-4', \$1 ft
 26 *Eugenia coronata*. 7' \$8.
 ★ *Eugenia densiflora*. 15" \$10.
 ★ *Eugenia dombeyi*. 8" \$1.
 ★ *Eugenia grandis*. 1-6' @ \$1.50 ft.
 26 *Eugenia malaccense*. 8-12" \$4.
Eugenia jambolana. 5' \$4.
 ★ *Feretia canthoides*. 4" \$1.
 36 *Feronia elephantum*. 6-12" \$1.
 49 *Gardenia carinata*. 6"-4' @ \$2 ft.
 S5 *Gardenia cornuta*. 6-15" @ \$4 ft.
Gardenia globosa. 12" \$3.
 ★ *Gardenia lucida*. 4" \$2.
 ★ *Gardenia pseudopsidium*. 18-24" \$4.
 ★ *Gardenia sp.* (Mozambique). 8" \$2.
 49 *Gardenia thunbergi*. 12-15" \$2.
 ★ *Gardenia tubifera*. 8" \$10.
 49 *Gardenia turgida*. 12-15" \$5.
 S6 *Gleditsia amorphoides*. 4' \$5.
 47 *Gliricidia sepium*. 3-4' @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Gourleia chilensis*. 15" \$2.
 13 *Grevilla banksi*. 1-4' @ \$1.50 ft.
 13 *Grevillea robusta*. 3-8' @ 50c ft.
 9 *Grewia salvifolia*. 6-8' @ 50c ft.
 ★ *Greyia radlkoferi*. 6" \$5.
 ★ *Greyia sutherlandi*. 8-15" \$4.
 14 *Guaiacum officinalis*. 8-12" \$5.
 37 *Harpephyllum caffrum*. 3-6', 75c ft.
 37 *Harpullia arborea*. 8-24" @ \$2 ft.
 S6 *Harpullia pendula*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 33 *Helicteres isora*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 S1 *Heliocarpus trichopodus*. 8-10' \$5.
 8 *Heterophragma adenophyllum*. 2-4' @ \$1 ft.
 14 *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. 4-10' @ \$1.50 ft.
 14 *Hibiscus elatus*. 2-6' @ \$1 ft.
 15 *Hibiscus grande*. 4-7' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Hibiscus diversifolius*. 3' \$3.
 49 *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. 18"-6' @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Holarrhena wulfsbergi*. 6' \$4.
 41 *Holmskioldia sanguinea*. 3-4' \$4.
 53 *Honckenia ficifolia*. 15-24" @ \$1 ft.
 37 *Hovenia dulcis*. 3' \$2.
 55 *Hymenaea courbaril*. 2' \$3.
 23 *Hymenosporum flavum*. 3-8', 75c ft.
 37 *Ilex cornuta burfordi*. 2' \$2.
 S4 *Ixora acuminata*. 1' \$3.
 S4 *Ixora lutea*. 2-4' @ \$1 ft.
 44 *Ixora macrothyrsa*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
 44 *Ixora rosea*. 8" \$5.
 8 *Jacaranda acutifolia*. 1-8' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Jacaranda caerulea*. 6-8" \$5.
Jacaranda caroba. 6" \$5.
 8 *Jacaranda filicifolia*. 2-3' \$6.
 ★ *Jacaranda* (grafted). 2' \$10.
 S5 *Jacquinia pungens*. 6" \$1.
 ★ *Jasminum angustifolium*. 18" \$2.
 52 *Jatropha standleyi*. 8-12' @ 75c ft.
 S7 *Kigelia pinnata*. 4' \$6.
 ★ *Kigelia sp.* (Cameroons). 15" \$2.
 60 *Kirkia wilmsi*. 12" \$2.
 S7 *Koelreuteria bipinnata*. 1-6' @ \$1 ft.
 58 *Kopsia flavida*. 4' \$15.
 S7 *Lafoensia punicifolia*. 2-3' \$8.
 S7 *Lagerstroemia elegans*. 15-18" \$5.
 21 *Lagerstroemia floribunda*. 1-8', \$1 ft.
Lagerstroemia indica. 3-7' @ 50c ft.
 20 *Lagerstroemia lanceolata*. 1-6', \$1 ft.
 20 *Lagerstroemia speciosa*. 1-8' @ \$1 ft.
 20 *Lagerstroemia thorelli*. 18-24" \$2.
 20 *Lagerstroemia tomentosa*. 4-8', \$1 ft.
 20 *Lagerstroemia turbinata*. 1-10', \$1 ft.
Lawsonia inermis. 4' \$4.
 ★ *Lecythis pisonis*. 2-3' \$10.
 ★ *Leea aculeata*. 18" \$2.
 60 *Leea hirta*. 18-36" @ \$1 ft.
 S5 *Leucaena trichodes*. 2' \$3.
 38 *Libidibia punctata*. 2-4' @ \$1 ft.
 S7 *Litchi chinensis*. 12" \$2.

- 48 *Luehea speciosa*. 1-8' @ 75c ft.
 48 *Luehea candida*. 3-8' @ 75c ft.
 48 *Luehea seemani*. 3' \$2.
 41 *Lycidice rhodostegia*. 5-6' \$10.
 56 *Lysiloma latisiliqua*. 3-4' \$2.
 55 *Macrolobium coeruloides*. 8" \$2.
 40 *Magnolia grandiflora*. 1-3' @ \$2 ft.
 40 *Magnolia campbelli*. 4-5' \$20.
 37 *Malpighia glabra*. 4-6' @ \$1.50 ft.
Mammea americana. 2' \$5.
 ★ *Manihot esculenta* var. 15" \$2.
 9 *Markhamia abtusifolia*. 18-24" \$3.
 S1 *Markhamia platycalyx*. 18-24" \$2.
Markhamia sp. (Cameroons). 8-12" \$1.
 ★ *Melaleuca armillaris*. 8-12" \$2.
 S2 *Melaleuca leucandendron mimosoides*. 3-6' @ 50c ft.
 24 *Melaleuca lilacinus*. 4' @ \$1 ft.
 24 *Melaleuca linariifolia*. 8-24" @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Melaleuca styphelioides*. 8-12" \$1.
 S6 *Melia sempervirens*. 2-9' @ 75c ft.
 52 *Memecylon coeruleum*. 18" \$4.
 ★ *Mesua ferrea*. 15" \$25.
 25 *Metrosideros tomentosa*. 8-24", \$3 ft.
Millettia reticulata. 18" \$4.
 S2 *Millettia caffra*. 8-12" \$1.
 ★ *Millettia dura*. 18-24" @ \$2 ft.
Millettia pendula. 15" \$4.
 ★ *Millettia stuhlmanni*. 1-1½', \$1.50 ft.
 8 *Millingtonia hortensis*. 1-2' @ \$1 ft.
 35 *Mimosa rubicaulis*. 6' \$4.
 ★ *Monodora myristica*. 6-8" \$4.
 14 *Montezuma speciosissima*. 8-15" \$2 ft.
 48 *Moringa oleifera*. 3-6' @ \$1 ft.
 36 *Murraya koenigi*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 36 *Murraya paniculata*. 1-3' @ \$1 ft.
 41 *Mussaenda erythrophylla*. 6-8" \$2.
 41 *Mussaenda roxburghi*. 3-4' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Myrrhinium rubriflorum*. 12-15" \$1.
 26 *Myrtus communis*. 2-4' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Napoleona cereifera*. 18" \$10.
 ★ *Napoleona imperialis*. 15" \$10.
 S7 *Nauclea esculenta*. 2' \$3.
 37 *Nephelium longana*. 3-7' @ 75c ft.
 9 *Newbouldia laevis*. 3' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Ochna mozambicensis*. 12-18" \$2.
 22 *Ochrosia elliptica*. 1-2' @ \$2 ft.
 33 *Oncoba spinosa*. 1-8' @ \$1 ft.
 S7 *Ormosia coccinea*. 3' \$6.
 37 *Ormosia panamensis*. 18" \$5.
 9 *Oroxylum indicum*. 3-4' @ \$2 ft.
 31 *Ougeinia dalbergioides*. 3' \$6.
 14 *Paritium elatum*. 2-6' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Parmentiera cereifera*. 8-12" \$1.
Passiflora pfordi. 4-6" \$1.
 19 *Peltophorum inerme*. 1-10' @ \$1 ft.
 19 *Peltophorum africanum*. 10' \$10.
 ★ *Peltophorum dubium*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 55 *Persea borbonia*. 6' \$4.
 ★ *Petrea arborea*. 4-6" \$2.
 59 *Petrea volubilis*. 3-4' \$5.
 50 *Phoenix pusilla*. 12-18" @ \$1 ft.
 24 *Pimenta officinalis*. 8-12" \$4.
Pithecellobium sp. (Guatemala) 10' \$6
 56 *Pithecellobium saman*. 2-8' @ \$1 ft.
 23 *Pittosporum undulatum*. 18"-4', \$1 ft.
 23 *Pittosporum rhombifolium*. 2-5', \$1 ft.
 23 *Pittosporum pentandrum*. 6' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Platymiscium trinitatis*. 18-30" @ \$2.50 ft.
 45 *Pleroma grandiflora*. 3-5' @ \$1 ft.
Plumbago rosea. 18" \$10.
 49 *Plumeria acutifolia*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Plumeria alba* (Mozambique) 8-12" \$1
 59 *Podranea ricasoliana*. 8-15" \$1.
 41 *Pogonopus speciosus*. 2-3' @ \$1.50 ft.
 ★ *Polyalthia cerasoides*. 18-24" \$2.
 S2 *Polyalthia suberosa*. 4' \$4.
 ★ *Polygala virgata*. 2-3' \$2.
 S7 *Portlandia grandiflora*. 8-15" \$12.
 21 *Posoqueria latifolia*. 4' \$10.
 35 *Psidium cattlianum* (yellow) 3', 50c ft
 ★ *Pterocarpus angolensis*. 6-8" \$1.
 17 *Pterocarpus violaceus*. 3' @ \$1 ft.
 17 *Pterocarpus santalinus*. 12-15" \$3.
Pterocarpus macrocarpus. 2-4', \$2 ft.
 17 *Pterocarpus marsupium*. 6' \$8.
 S6 *Pterocarpus indicus*. 18" \$2.
 17 *Pterocarpus echinatus*. 1-3', \$1.50 ft.
 ★ *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. 3' \$5.
 ★ *Pterogyne nitens*. 8-12" \$1.
 33 *Pterospermum acerifolius*. 3-4', \$2 ft.
 55 *Putranjiva roxburghi*. 1' \$1.
 8 *Radermachera fenicis*. 1-3' @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Radermachera sinica*. 4-6" \$2.
 ★ *Randia dumetorum*. 4-6" \$1.
 51 *Raphiolepis indica rosea*. 6" \$1.
 56 *Rapolocarpus lucidus*. 2-3' \$2.
 56 *Ravenala madagascariensis*. 2-3' \$1.50 ft.
 33 *Reevesia thyrsoides*. 5' \$8.
 25 *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*. 3-4' \$6.
 ★ *Robinsonella cordata*. 12-18" \$10.
 43 *Ruprechtia coriacea*. 3-6' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Ruttya fruticosa*. 8-12" \$1.

- ★ *Ruttya scholessi*. 8-12" \$1.
 47 *Sabinea carinalis*. 3-5' @ \$1 ft.
 56 *Samanea saman*. 2-8' @ \$1 ft.
 52 *Sanchezia nobilis*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 55 *Sapindus detergens*. 2-8' @ 50c ft.
Sapindus saponaria. 6' \$4.
 29 *Saraca indica*. 15" \$6.
 ★ *Sarcolaena* sp. 8" \$6.
 42 *Schefflera actinophylla*. 1-7', \$1 ft.
 47 *Schizolobium excelsum*. 1-3' @ \$2 ft.
 48 *Schima wallichii*. 18" \$3.
 30 *Schotia brachypetala*. 15-18", \$1 ft.
 50 *Schotia* sp. "Quinta Vigia" 1-6' @ \$1.50 ft.
 50 *Schotia latifolia*. 8-15" @ \$2 ft.
Schrebera tomentosa. 4' \$5.
 ★ *Scindapsus aureus*. \$1.
 59 *Senecio confusus*. \$1.
 19 *Sindora cochinchinensis*. 2' \$3.
 16 *Solanum rantonetti*. 12" \$1.
 59 *Sophora secundiflora*. 6" \$2.
 ★ *Spartium junceum*. 18" \$1.
 38 *Sparmannia africana*. 12-15" \$2.
 9 *Spathodea campanulata*. 3-10', \$1 ft.
 S2 *Stahlia monosperma*. 12-18" \$3.
 12 *Stenocarpus sinuatus*. 6-8" @ \$3 ft.
 ★ *Stenolobium smithi*. 8-12" \$2.
 7 *Stenolobium stans*. 1-10' @ \$1 ft.
 59 *Stephanotis floribunda*. \$4.
 ★ *Stephegyne parvifolia*. 12-18" \$1.
 S3 *Sterculia foetida*. 2' \$2.
 46 *Sterculia* (D.F. 235). 8-10' @ \$1 ft.
 S1 *Stereospermum chelonoides*. 3' \$8.
 ★ *Stereospermum kunthianum*. 8-12" \$2
Stereospermum sp. 2-3' \$3.
 58 *Strophanthus divergens*. 6' \$5.
 42 *Strychnos nux-vomica*. 15" \$2.
 ★ *Strychnos potatorum*. 4-6" \$1.
 30 *Swartzia panamensis*. 2' \$4.
 30 *Swartzia langsdorfi*. 18-24", \$1.50 ft.
Swietenia candollei. 2' \$2.
 54 *Swietenia macrophylla*. 6' \$4.
 54 *Swietenia mahagoni*. 3' @ 50c ft.
 54 *Swietenia humilis*. 18-24" \$2.
 4 *Tabebuia argentea*. 1-4' @ \$2 ft.
 5 *Tabebuia avellanadae*. 6-24", \$2 ft.
 4 *Tabebuia chrysantha* (yellow) 8-24" @ \$2 ft.
 ★ *Tabebuia chrysotricha*. 8-12" \$3.
 5 *Tabebuia donnell-smithi*. 18"-5', @ \$1.50 ft.
 S1 *Tabebuia grandichaudia*. 3-6', 75c ft.
 5 *Tabebuia glomerata*. 8-12" \$2.
 7 *Tabebuia guayacan*. 12-15" \$3.
 7 *Tabebuia heptaphylla*. 1-2' @ \$2 ft.
 4 *Tabebuia ipe*. 12-15" \$2.
 S1 *Tabebuia leucoxydon*. 4' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Tabebuia longiflora*. 8" \$4.
Tabebuia obtusifolia. 4-12" \$4.
 6 *Tabebuia pallida*. 1-6' @ \$1 ft.
 6 *Tabebuia pallida* No. 2. 2-6' @ \$1 ft.
Tabebuia pallida (Homestead). 5-6' @ \$1 ft.
 6 *Tabebuia palmeri*. 1-3' @ \$2 ft.
 7 *Tabebuia pentaphylla*. 2-4' @ \$2 ft.
 7 *Tabebuia rosea*. 18" \$2.
 7 *Tabebuia serratifolia*. 12-30", \$2 ft.
 7 *Tabebuia triphylla*. 18-24" \$2.
Tabebuia sp. "Ipe Gigante". 8-12" \$4.
 S1 *Tabebuia* sp. (mauve fls). 4' @ \$1 ft.
 S1 *Tabebuia* sp. (lav.) "Ipe Roxo". 8" \$4.
 6 *Tabebuia* sp. hybrid No. 2. 3-4' @ \$1.50 ft.
 6 *Tabebuia* sp. hybrid No. 3. 3', \$1 ft.
 40 *Talauma hodgsoni*. 2-4' @ \$2 ft.
 56 *Tamarindus indica*. 6' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Telopea speciosissima*. On applic.
Tephrosia candida. 3' \$4.
 ★ *Terminalia bellerica*. 18-24" \$2.
 15 *Thespesia populnea*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 58 *Thevetia peruviana* (yellow). 1½-2' \$2.
 58 *T. peruviana* (orange). 2-6' 50c ft.
 58 *Thevetia peruviana* (white). 1-2', \$2 ft.
 58 *Thevetia thevetoides*. 3' \$5.
 59 *Thunbergia grandiflora* (blue or white). Price on application.
 45 *Tibouchina granulosa*. 18"-6', \$2 ft.
 45 *Tibouchina semidecandra*. 3-5', \$1 ft.
 39 *Tipuana tipu*. 2-4' @ \$1 ft.
 60 *Tithonia diversifolia*. 3-4' \$2.
 ★ *Trema guineensis*. 8-24" @ \$1 ft.
 29 *Trichilia*. Price on application.
 36 *Triphasia trifolia*. 6' \$5.
 43 *Triplaris americana*. 2-3' @ \$1 ft.
 43 *Triplaris surinamensis*. 2-8' @ \$1 ft.
 ★ *Triplochiton scleroxylon*. 18" \$1.
 16 *Vitex altissima*. 2' @ \$1.50 ft.
 53 *Vitex trifolia*. 4' \$3.
 ★ *Wallaceodendron celebicum*. 18" \$5.
 57 *Webera corymbosa*. 18-24" @ \$1 ft.
 55 *Weinmannia benthami*. 3' \$2.
 19 *Willardia mexicana*. 1-3' @ \$1 ft.
 52 *Woodfordia fruticosa*. 2-8' @ \$1 ft.
Wormia burbridgei. 8-12" \$10.
 ★ *Wormia suffruticosa*. 8-12" \$5.
 53 *Wrightia coccinea*. 4-8' @ 75c ft.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS

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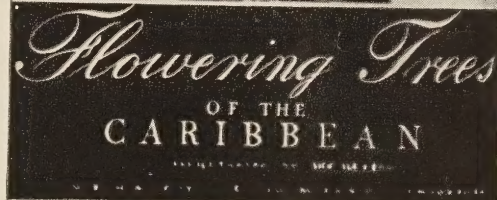
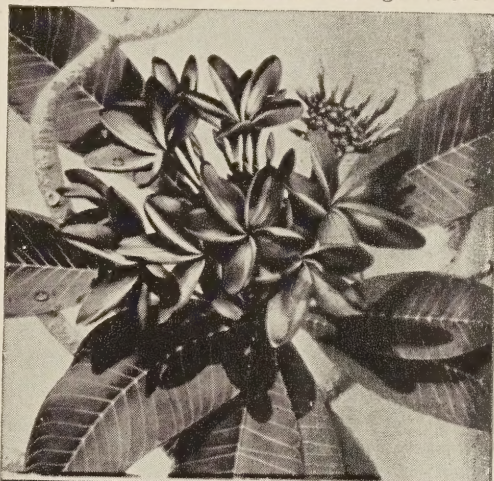
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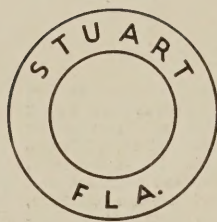
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